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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1903.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—For lower Michigan: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

GROVER IS DISAPPOINTED.

President Cleveland is trending on nettles. The action of the democratic house caucus in deciding to force the federal elections matter has upset his plans and he is now trying to conciliate the ones susceptible to soft promises of paper. But it is ticklish business and Grover goes about like a man who is afraid that in stepping heavily he may break something. It is said that Mr. Cleveland spoke in a most dictatorial manner to Speaker Cripp because of his having consented that the elections bill should be reported to the house without having first obtained permission, and that Mr. Cripp got chafed and told him that he was under the impression that the president was at the head of the executive, not the legislative branch of the government. That this is true is evidenced by Mr. Cripp's defiant declaration made to the caucus, that when a quorum is secured the republicans will not be permitted to stand in the way of the early passage of the bill. Grover doesn't want the house to pass this bill until the senate disposes of the silver question. The reason is that he fears the republican senators will retaliate. The house, however, feels that it has yielded too much already to executive desires and is evidently prepared to proceed to legislate on its own hook. The situation is decidedly interesting to Grover. He not only has a white elephant, but a whole herd of them on his hands. The task of running the entire machinery of the government is a stupendous undertaking and Grover begins to pine for relief. He doesn't know what is ahead of him—and thank goodness neither does the country—but his recent experience satisfies him that he might as well attempt to regulate the speed of a buzz saw by clutching its teeth as to try to bridge and drive the American congress.

FRANK AND THE FARMER.

Farmer Murphy of Ada has a sore jaw. Frank McCann struck him with a coupling pin. That's not all of the story. Farmer Murphy came into the city yesterday with a load of peaches. The load represented a part of the worry and hard work he had expended in planting and nursing his peach orchard. He exchanged the load for money. Had he been a sensible and a frugal farmer he would have returned to his home with the net proceeds of his sale. He didn't do so. He went to a beer saloon to spend his money and talk hard times. He fell in with Frank McCann. Frank is a gentleman of leisure, working full time. He is a walking delegate for the Society of Hard Times. He is also a judge of beer. Farmer Murphy asked Frank to join him in a draught of the foaming beverage. He did so several times. Farmer Murphy was unimpressed by the fact that he was squandering the proceeds realized from his summer's devotion to his peach orchard in Ada. He grew purple and gleefully shook the purse containing the coin in the face of Frank. Farmer Murphy was drunk and Frank was clever. Frank invited his farmer friend to take a walk. They took it. The farmer was piloted to an unfrequented street, and when he was beyond aid from the police, Frank struck him in the jaw with a coupling pin and took his money away from him. There is no telling whether the farmer would not have squandered his money for beer and met with precisely the same loss had Frank neglected to perpetrate the more emphatic and despicable robbery. Of course the crime of the brutal footfall is reprehensible and he ought to be visited with consign punishment. But so far as Farmer Murphy is concerned, the loss of his peach-money is simply a question of method and he is entitled to sympathy chiefly because his jaw and not his head is swollen.

SILVER'S CASE.

If the cause of silver is not without merit the friends of the white metal are doing it an irreparable injury by defiantly obstructing legislation to secure its recognition. It is idle to contend that the death knell of silver will be sounded when the senate passes the Wilson repeal bill. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act puts an end to the purchase by the government of a fixed amount of marketable silver bullion for which we have no use. That is all. It does not imply that gold shall be elevated to a lone and single standard for our currency. With the purchase of silver stopped and the frightened masses soothed into confidence the work of placing silver in its legitimate attitude may be taken up and completed without disturbing every vested interest of the country. The most extravagant gold enthusiasts do not dream that silver will be banished from our money system. The only desire of so-called monetarists is that our currency shall be established so securely that no matter how widely the money market may fluctuate every dollar issued by the government shall be worth 100 cents. This being true the friends of silver ought to be content to rest their case on its merits. If the free-coinage of silver is essential to the prosperity of this country that fact can be as safely and convincingly demonstrated after the repeal of the Sherman law. To block the wheels of legislation and to thwart the will of the people at a time when the fever of unrest rages in all sections of the country are the blindest tactics ever pursued to maintain a good cause. Silver has nothing to lose but everything to gain by relying wholly upon the justice of its claims for recognition. It can never succeed by pot-house tricks and despicable ambushes.

DAY OF ALL DAYS

Yom Kippur, the Great Hebrew Festival of Atonement.

NO FOOD OR DRINK IS TAKEN

By the Orthodox Jews—The Reformed Jews Observe the Day by Religious Rites—Scriptural Injunctions.

Last evening at 6 o'clock marked the close of Yom Kippur—the day of atonement—the most solemn day in the Jewish calendar. According to the Jewish calendar, it occurs on the tenth day of Tishri, beginning the evening before. A strict observance demands abstinence from food and drink and an uninterrupted day of prayers, confessions of sin and offerings of atonement. Four times in four different chapters of the Pentateuch the divine command is given to keep sacred this day of days. The purpose of the day is expressed in Leviticus xix:31—And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying: "Also on the tenth day of the seventh month, there shall be a day of atonement: it shall be a holy convocation unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. And ye shall do no work in that same day, for it is a day of atonement to make an atonement for you before the Lord your God. For whatsoever soul it be that shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall cut off from among his people. And whatsoever soul it be that doeth any work in that same day, the same soul will I destroy from among his people. Ye shall do no manner of work: it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings. It shall be unto you a Sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls in the ninth day of the month at even; from even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath."

RICHARDSON'S REQUEST.

Congressman Richardson made his bow to the committee on ways and means yesterday before the hearings on the tariff were ended. He presumed to appear for the furniture makers of this city to ask that the duty on German plate looking glass and burials be removed and for the brush makers asking that the duty on brushes be stricken off. Possibly his presumptuousness was supported by the request of individual firms, but as a whole the furniture makers of this city are not asking that any part of the present tariff law shall be disturbed. Because they fear it will be monkey with, a large percentage of our factories are idle. And even if the majority of the firms were selfishly in favor of striking off the tariff on German glass they would first consult the probable effects of such action upon American glass makers. There is a suggestion of satisfaction in Mr. Richardson's appearance before the committee because it serves to show how neglectful of our interests we have been. The furniture industry of this city permitted itself to default in presenting its claims to the committee through a delegation of non-partisan workmen. A full hearing was accorded to eastern manufacturers who will profit by free raw materials and to representatives of foreign industries which will thrive on free trade, but the workmen to whom protection is a pre-requisite to prosperity were stingily granted but a brief audience and their appeals fell upon deaf ears. Mr. Richardson attempted to represent the selfish aspect of our chief industry by asking that raw material be entered free; he did not go farther to say that 10,000 furniture makers—workmen—demand that the tariff shall not be disturbed. We ought to have sent the workmen down to Washington to make their own demand. It is too late now. We will profit by the lesson in the future.

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WAS HIS LAST SHOT

"Chick" McMillan Fatally Shot by Two Policemen.

HE SHOT BOTH OF THEM

Chicago's Toughest Character Brought Down at Last—History of His Criminal Career.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—"Chick" McMillan has fought his last fight and is dying at the county hospital. Police Officers Patrick Rowan and John Fitzmorris, who shot the notorious tough and were in turn shot by him, are recovering. The officers were passing Martin Murphy's saloon, No. 404 Halsted street, when they met McMillan and Nellie Foley. The two were creating a disturbance, and when the policemen ordered them to be quiet, they answered with jibes and oaths, whereupon the officers seized McMillan and started to handcuff him. A desperate struggle followed between the trio. The tough is a powerful man and he made a fierce resistance.

IT IS SUSPECTED THAT THE FOLEY WOMAN, HIS COMPANION, HAD A REVOLVER, ALTHOUGH IT IS POSSIBLE HE HAD ONE IN HIS POCKET, AS HE NEVER WAS ARMED.

At any rate, before the officers could grab him after he had fired three of his five shots, the first two of which struck Fitzmorris and the third hit Rowan. One of the bullets entered the fleshy part of Fitzmorris' leg and the other pierced his groin, while Rowan was also shot in the groin. The latter's condition is more critical than that of his brother officer, who, it is believed will recover.

WHERE THE FIGHT TOOK PLACE.

The affray occurred on the walk on the east side of Halsted street, near Adams, about 2:30 a. m. When the officers first saw McMillan and the woman they were quarreling and the woman screamed for help as if fearing that the man would attack her. Rowan and Fitzmorris, who patrol adjoining beats, crossed the street with the intention of taking the couple to the station. McMillan retreated a short distance and defied them. After being captured he broke loose and began to shoot, bringing the two officers to the ground. They both raised up and began firing at him as he started to run away. He stumbled and then Fitzmorris, struggling with his feet and started in pursuit. Both men were weak from loss of blood and the chase was a short one. When the officer overtook McMillan he was hardly able to care for his prisoner, but the shots had alarmed the neighborhood, and Officers Dillon and Cowdry ran up and effected the capture.

THE THREE MEN WERE SUFFERING LENSEN FROM THEIR SERIOUS WOUNDS AND THE POLICE AMBULANCE WAS HURRIEDLY CALLED.

They were removed at once to the county hospital, where they were placed under the care of surgeons.

WHO "CHICK" IS.

Charles McMillan, whose nickname, "Chick," has given his people a world of trouble, is about 27 or 28 years of age, stockily built, quite dark and a very handsome fellow, always neatly dressed and of gentlemanly appearance, when not under the influence of liquor. With which alcohol he is thoroughly conversant, however, and one of the most brutal of men, his favorite pastime being what is technically known in his class as "putting de boots" to a victim—that is, kicking him in the head and face after he is down. He is a giant in strength, and is a thoroughly desperate and does not know what fear means. He has killed and wounded many men and has been known to defy whole platoons of police, backing up at the point of his ever-ready "gun."

"He was wrong" when a mere 12 years of age, and since then his numerous escapades have cost his poor father much money and a deal of worry. Heroic efforts on the part of his father and the devoted affection of a loving sister have repeatedly kept the thug from the penitentiary, though he has been arrested for numberless crimes and has been connected in one way or another with every "big job" that has been put through in this city in years.

CHICK'S PARTNER IN CRIME.

"Chick" fell from grace at the early age of twelve and at fifteen was regarded as an expert and dangerous pickpocket. About fifteen years ago his family, having lost much of their money, lived in a little cottage on Adams street near Halsted, within a stone's throw of the spot where "Chick" received his mortal wound. One of his first criminal partners was Frank Porter, a desperate man who was shot and killed in Hoy's saloon about a year ago by Johnny Murphy, another bad character, who escaped punishment for the crime probably because he had done society a signal service by ridding it of a brutal thug.

McMillan's present partner is "Big Ed" Kelly, a tough man. About twelve years ago Kelly shot Officer Crowley and "did his bit" in the penitentiary for the crime. Crowley was taking Minnie Daly, the pickpocket, to the old West Madison street police station and at Quincy and Despairer streets Kelly tripped him up. The officer released the woman and started after Kelly, who drew a revolver and shot him. This desperate character has been training with McMillan for years and the police regarded them as the toughest pair they ever had to do with. In comparison with them the notorious Morrell McGrath gang are amateurs in crime and no doubt every old timer in the police department will rejoice if one of the two expires on his cot in the county hospital.

We were walking south on Halsted street," said Officer Fitzmorris, "when we heard a woman scream on the opposite side of the street. We ran across and there saw McMillan and a woman struggling on the sidewalk. We caught hold of them, but he pulled away and drew a revolver from his pocket and fired four shots at us. The first two shots were directed at me and both took effect. Before I could draw my revolver he fired me more shots and I saw Officer Rowan fall. He then started to run across the street, when we both drew our revolvers and fired at him. I saw that he was hit and gave chase and caught him after a short run. When I grabbed him he again attempted to raise his revolver, but I knocked it out of his hand."

Officer Rowan's condition is considered quite serious and his wound may result fatally. McMillan is in a precarious condition and little hope is entertained for his recovery by the hospital physicians. He was unable to talk about the shooting owing to his weakness.

NO 815 ROUND TRIP.

New York, Sept. 20.—At a meeting of the presidents of New York trunk

POLYGAMY RAISED A ROW.

Parliament of Religious Stirred Up By Mohammed Webb.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The harmony that has characterized the sessions of the world's parliament of religions since the opening day, was for the first time, slightly disturbed today. Scores of thousands of professing Christians have listened without comment, and as a matter of fact with absolute interest, to the advocacy of Buddhism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism and other isms, but they drew the line at polygamy, and when from the platform it was declared that a polygamist could also be a Christian, they lifted up their voices in indignant protest. The gentleman who thus put his foot in it was Mohammed Russell Alexander Webb, who spoke with the spirit of Islam. He got along very well until he said that the fear that the faith of Islam would carry polygamy with it was absurd. While it would be a great curse to this country and its institutions, yet it might be a beneficial one in other places. Hundreds of the audience shouted "no," but the speaker was not to be stampeded. Amid a babel of protests from feminine and masculine throats he went on to say that polygamy was a matter of conditions merely. Ours he was opposed to it, but now he knew that it could be beneficial. It was necessary, however, to understand it and no one was qualified to judge who did not know its theory and practice.

An interesting paper on the present religious condition of Germany was read by Count A. Borstorf.

Other speakers of the day were the Rev. James Brand, Prof. Waldo Spratt and H. F. Mills.

The religious doctrines of Unitarianism was the subject for the day's congress of that denomination.

The opening congress of the Free Religious Association of America, Thomas W. Higginson welcomed the participants and William J. Potter spoke upon the Free Religious association, its twenty six years of existence and its meaning.

The Rev. D. J. Kennedy opened the evening session of the parliament of religions by reading a paper on the "Restoration of Sinful Man Through Christ."

A paper prepared by Prof. Isaac Headland on "Religion in Pekin," was read by Secretary Pike.

KEEPING THE FAITH.

"Has my boy been a little Defender and been kind to dumb animals today?" "Yes, grandma. I let my canary out of the cage, and when my cat caught it, I set Tower on her."—Life.

Grand Trunk Official Inspection.

The officials of the Grand Trunk railway are making an inspection of the entire system and are expected to arrive in the city today over the D. G. H. & M. road. Among the party will be Sir Henry Tyler of London, England, president of the London board of directors, and L. J. Sargent, general manager of the Canadian and United States lines. The officials are expected to stop at The Morton.